NEW-YORK-TRIBUNE. KNING, FEBRUARY 9. WEDNESUL

WEDNESS!

For Committee of Democratic Whig

Men.—As adjusted meeting of this Committee

When held at the Boosway Horse, Thursday evening,

abruary 10, at 7 o'clock. By order

JAMES T. M. BLEAKLEY, Chairman.

DEL FIELD PMITH. | Secretaries. We are indested to Mon. James Diagn of Coun. for a copy of a able speach, delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 5s, at the reference of the President's Monage.

The Herald has skulked, as we knew would, from our proposal to have the total Circula-tion of the two papers respectively investigated by impartial persons, daly attested, and published der the Editorial head of each-the one having the less number to pay the expense of the scratiny and give \$200 to the two Orphan Asylums of our The Heraid pretends to understand that we have accepted its 'bet,' and says it is ready to test the two bets, 'our respective bets,' &c. when we distinctly and utterly refused to have anything to do with its scheme of picking out here and there such a Ward or suburb of our City, as is seet suited to its purposes, and compare circulations in them. All that is of not the least public importance, nor indeed of any importance at all except to certain of our respective carriers. We are ready, willing, anxious to enter upon the scrutiny we have invited, and that only. The Herald dare not meet it, knowing well that we have more

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.

subscribers and buyers than it has

The Courier & Enguirer quotes our peremptory contradiction of the Giobe's coinage that the Whigs at Washington had 'great trouble' to 'manage and get rad of Mr. Clay,' and that he (Mr. C.) " goes personally to the chief politicians of his party and begs them not to desert him," and says :

"We look upon the for-going paragraph as very important; and it will doubtless be so viewed by the great mass of the Woige of this City. Of their attachment to Mr. CLAY, there can be no question; and this attachment has extended so far that many of them, while thoroughly convinced that Mr. CLAY cannot be elected, refused to look upon any other Woig as a candidate, because they were assured that Mr. CLAY cannot be the candidate of the while party in 1848, and had swriter letters to that effect to friends in this city and the City of Philadelphia.

"Here and elsewhere, Mr. CLAY s. east friends differ with those who have given such advice, [not to decline] and here and elsewhere, they upt only doubt the possibility of his election, but insist that his his right to retire from public life whenever he desires so to do. They will not oppose his wishes, now they are officially precisioned; and yeared by very many strend the call for the TALOS meeting on the Philadelphia, would still have almost also, believing that in so doing they were acting according to Mr. CLAY a wishes."

We knew well that there was no tolerable form of insuit to Mr. Clay or of injury to his feelings that

would not be resorted to by those who are intent on driving him from the field; but really this story of his writing letters to this City and Philadelphia in effect begging support for the nomination is a touch above anything we had expected, even from the Courier & Enquirer. Whether intended to elater up the Globe's calumny or not, it is a base We beg leave to repeat that Mr. Clay will not

again be a candidate by his own desire, but (if a candidate at all, as we trust he will be only because the country desires his services and feels that It cannot dispense with them. The Nation is involved in War, in Debt, and in a labyrinth of wasteful Expenditure which is fast devouring its re sources; perilous Faction now threatens her internel hermony, and Disunion in the dim but not distant Future menaces her very existence. The helm of the ship of state needs to feel the grasp of a strong hand; the troubled elements must be mastered by intellect, experience and statesmanship -We need a man for President in whom even his adversaries shall have confidence as qualified, up right, and an honor to the station; whom the North and the South shall unite in recognizing as the man for the crisis, the head of no section or faction but of the whole Union. To us it seems that HENRY CLAY is that man, and that of that great body of cit zens who care little for party politice and inquire in a time like this for the ablest and safest man, more would unite up on him than upon any other Whig. We thick Mr. Clay could now carry our own State. for exemple, by a large majority; and we see not why the influences so powerful here would be wholly inoperative elsewhere. If we are mistaken to all this the National Convention will set ne right; we expect to await and abide its decis-But if public sentiment elsewhere be not unlike that within the circle of our personal know ledge, we believe the Convention will say, 'Mr. If it does we think Mr. C. ought to bow to its decision. We think the deliberate judgment of the Convention should have more weight with him than that of Col. Webb and his associate self-commended

best friends" of the great Statesman; and while we know he will very gladly be excused from farther service, we yet hope that he will not refuse that service if authoritatively informed that the Whie Cause has need of him -And we shall be greatly disappointed if any amount of slanderous insinuations that he has written begging letters in his own behalf to atimu'ate the exertions of his friends shall have the meditated effect of impelling him to an abrupt and peremptory withdrawal. THE LEGISLATURE - It will be seen by reference

to our Telegraph report, that the Assembly's General Manufacturing Companies' Incorporation bill has been referred to a Select Committee of the nate to report complete—that the Hudson River Railroad bill has passed the Senate-that Gen. Quitmen bad been introduced to the Legislatureand that Mr. Fuller has given notice of bills relative to Chancery and other funds in charge of the Is it not remarkable that although the Legislature have the duties of the Board of Supervisors before them, nothing is heard of Mr. Speaker Hadley's bill of last Session, to equalize the reprecentation in these boards? These County Les latures transact much important business, and often do it well. Is it right that two men representing 30,000 people should give two votes, and that other two men representing 2,000 people should give two votes also? If the principle is good, why not'adopt it in the State Legislature ? It bad, why continue it in the County Council? What is doing to promote the moral and intellectual instruction of the people? Is the State allowance of 28 or 30 cents per scholar to be held sufficient to qualify youth for the high duties they are now called on to perform of electing to every office? Much is ex-pected from this Legislature, and its deliberations ed to 100 days, or thereabouts.

23 Globe inquires about the City Printing the Whig Common Council intend to advertice for bids and give the work to the lowest responsible bidder. We certainly hope so, and will gladly cooperate in any movement which may de to effect it. If the Globe's friends in the and will but move in the matter, we think they will meet little or no opposition. We understand that there is some difficulty with regard to the terms and conditions of a contract, so as to avoid frends and evasions, but we trust the Common Conucil will soon find time to consider and means to sermount them.

Ruope Istant.-The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed an act similar to that which has been edopted in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connectout. New Hampshire and Pennsylvania in relation to fagitive slaves. It is entitled an "Act farther to t personal liberty." It passed, after a fierce ion in the House, by a vote of 39 to 16, and in the Senate without a word of dissent or vote in sition. The Legislature of this little State adtourned sine de on Saturday evening last.

New Jersey Lrosseavere - A bill to establish State Normal School, for the education of teachers, has been reported to the Assembly.

New-York Constitutional Convention and Custom House at one and the same time, and who continues to labor for the travelers in Mexico, under the instructive supervision of Messra Secretary Walker and Collector Lawrence, has issued, at four for a cent, a " New York Anti-Wilmot Proviso Tract," from which we select the following paragraph

The truth is, all most rights are conditioned as well as equal. No one has a right to the presugatives of wisdom any farther than he acts wisely—to the re-wards of industry, any further than he earns them by his diligence—or to freedom any farther than he understands and respects his own rights and the rights of others.

Where would these two postulates land the

An able reply has been published by Berford & Co. 2 Astor House, under the head of " The Wilmot Proviso, a Tract," price \$1 per 100. We would gladly copy it, but our limited space forbids. The author's style and mode of reasoning may be inferred from his remarks, in part, on the above para-

By 'prerogatives of w'sdom,' is meant, we suppose, (although a minnomer, theex-roles of civiland political rights at the exercise of civiland political rights, as they are now exercised by the Anglo-Saxons. Are the institutions of society, under the social compact. But, in such a case, the doctries of equality is as applicable as in a state of nature; for Man, upon entering into the social coverant, did not agree to surrender his right to a voice in the selection of his rules; it representatives, or forego the exercise of any other executed privilege of which he has been, or may be robbed, by state policy or lead fiction. The fact, then, of his being debarred the enjoyment of certain rights, onless convicted of crime, is no proof that they do not belong to him, or that their plenary exercise should not be restored to him. So far as regard equality of right in political, and in ellipsions affairs, it belongs.

Those who have never had a peep, would, no doubt, marvel much at the effect produced on human vision now and then by the continual use of a pair of silver-mounted Custom-house spectacles, with the Treasury, under the influence of a Slaveryextending Executive.

A Petition. In the Ohio Legislature, on Wednesday last, a petition was presented against the repeal of the Black Laws, and asking that a law may be passed preventing more negroes from coming into that We quote a part of the document, as a legal and literary enriceity :

MR CLAY AND GEN. TAYLOR .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American

emphatically says:

The very best understanding exists between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor, who are old and confidential friends. Nothing has occurred to change their relations, but much to coment them, and the impertisence of the Lose Feed papers, such by interference in our concerns here to cubecal the collisions, coefficies and disruptions in their own ranks is perfectly understood however both these distinguished confidence, and is regarded with the scorn which it decisions.

sentlement, and is regarded with the scorn which it deserves.

But as the Loco-Foco prints are failedy representing that a rivalry exists between the fri nos of Mr. Clay and Gen.
Taylor, let me say a few wor's to that pout, which I emmend to their consideration.

No state of efforts our arise by which either of these distinguished me, and be placed in an austice of hostings to the other, as candidates for the Previousness of Mr. Clay should connect I were his norm, which has in no manter or form been indicated or authorized, on the should ecceive the normalization of a Willy National Convention. I have in-but reason for believing that you Taylor, under not describe the contents of the country, the Convention about of some of the condition of the country, the Convention about of the condition of the country, the Convention about of the condition of the country, the Convention about our distinguish and

I, mark and inwardly digest" this decis-

LESHER TREXLER, Esq. of Allentown, Lehigh Co. has been selected as the Whig nominee ugress, at the Special Election in the Vith | castigation upon their Secretary of War. The Loco-Focos bave not yet nominated, their inclinations being divided between Mr. ERDMAN. and JOHN DILLINGER: the Philadelphia Custom House, as we learn, desires the election of the latter.

THE TREATY PROJECT .- The Washington " Observer" of the Philadelphia Ledger says in his letter of the 6th:

for of the 6th:

Any one who is not merely a reporter of other people's spinions, or the mere mouth-piece of a party, would, from the testimony already before the public come to the constitution that some negotiation must have been carried on by Mr. Trist since his readl from Mexico, or he would not have dared to remain; and that, moreover, if no negotiations were going on, he would have had no cycled whatever to remain there. Again, is it not a fact that commissionary have good to Mexico, determined to treat with Mr. Ulis, and can it is denied that they came to treat on the terms of Mr. Trist's witnessum.

And can be the defined that they came to treat on the terms of Mr. Trist's witnessum.

mot the teleptical terms, at least sometimes that should be equivalent to them? That the Administration does not, at this juncture like the treaty which Mr. Trist has concluded, is easily conceived; but it does not follow, therefore, that Mr. Polk will reject it without asking the advice and consent of the Scoate. And if that advice and consent be at once asked; have no hesitation in saying that it would be given affirmatively. I have said, from the commercement, that in or treaty stipulating money to be paid and land to be celeted or received, can be carried into execution without consulting the House of Representatives; but it is the mercrating the House might only be called for mouths after the House might, only be called for mouths after the House, under these circumstances, would not care to disapprove of the treaty, or to appose the carrying of it for effect, is plain to a child. That coordinate branch of the Government would never venture to assume the responsibility of a removed and protracted war, and would sconer make any reasonable appropriation than become answershle for the remeasal of hostilities. make any reasonable appropriation than become answera-ble for the renewal of hostilities.

DEATH OF JOHN NEILSON.-This able, indefati man, is dead. He was for more than half a century incimately connected with the politics of Canada, was a memher of the Legislative Council-had been for many years an infinential Representative of the County of Quebec, in Assembly-owned and generally edited the Quebec Gazetie, the oldest lograal in British America, and which was for some 60 years the official paper of Lower Canada. Mr. Nellson must have been between 70 and 80 years old, and we incline to think he was by far the oldest editor on this continent. He was a native of Scotland, but came to America young, was an elder of the Scotlish Presbyterian Church at Quebec, highly respected by all classes; had acted on several occasions as an agent for the people, in England, where he exerted a vast and beneficial influence, England, where he exerted a variable and died possessed of an independent estate, acquired during a life of honorable and useful industry. There was no warmer friend to the education of the Canadians than the venerable partiet who has just been called to his last access the control of the canadians than the venerable partiet who has just been called to his last access to the canadians.

APPOINTMENT .- We learn from the Boston Atlas of yesterday, that the Governor of Massachusetts, with the advice of the Connell, has appointed CHARLES E. Former, of Northampton, to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that Commonwealth, in place of Sam-

A complimentary supper was given to D. T. Titlerson, Esq Constructor of the Telegraph Line between Milwankee and Chicago, by the officers of the former place, on the 22d ult Executions is M. x.co.-A letter from Monte-

The Philodophia North american, dated January I, mentions the sentence, by Court Martini, of private Galbraith, Mounted Volumeer Cavarry, to be shot at Souck Visit, for matthous conduct Private Notest, as seme corput, to be party of the Souch to be party of the Souch to be party of the Court for shooting a Mexican; and A D. Loon to be party of all Courtes for mardeting William Mountain. The memberors had been approved by Gan. When and ordered to be carried into effect.

The Arkaness Intelligencer announces the min of Col. McResmon, Cherokes agent, at Fort Gibeon.

Signor of Col. McResmon, Cherokes agent, at Fort Gibeon.

Signor.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Pressure for Treasury Notes—Appointmentitee to Investigate the Distribution of the Carl for Gen. South a Correspondence— Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7, 1848. Many members of Congress are oppressed with letters importuning them to vote for the issue of more Treasury Notes. These letters proceed indiscriminately from men of both political parties. and are addressed to both the Whige and Loco-Focos of Congress. They represent such issue as absolutely necessary for sustaining public and private credit-as required by the operations of comerce, for the better security of Banks, and for carrying on more extensively the general business of the community. "A more vigorous prosecution of the war" might also have been added as a moving reason for such issue.

No doubt the present stringency of the money market might be relieved by such a measure, and, ily, commercial and manufacturing operations be benefited. But the policy, alike with the morality, of accumulating a large public debt for the next generation to liquidate, is to be doubted. The Administration which has casual possession of the government of this country will take no proceeding to adopt or negotiate a peace, so long as funds are abundantly granted to carry on the war. Let there be a liberal issue of Treasury Notes, and we shall hear no more of peace during Mr. Polk's time of service.

The impossibility of negotiating a loan at par presses so hard upon the palatial adherents, that they seek to avoid recurrence to the measure, and they know that the price the Government will be obliged to pay for a discount of its notes, will be a transparent fact to the people of the cost of this war, and its own gross mismanagement of the finances of the country. When Mr. Polk came into power, he found an overflowing Treasury, and a well established Government credit: he has exhausted the one, and destroyed the other. Verily, our opponents have good reason now to return to us our taunt, and ask of us, "Who is James K. Polk?" The country has found out who he is, not with satisfaction, at least with certainty. Speaking of Treasury Notes, suggests an allu

sion to the fact of the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the disposition made of the last issue. The Committee has power to send for persons and papers, and it is to be hoped will make a radical examination of the whole matter. great discovery to be made is, why it happened that certain political friends of the Administration, who obtained huge slices of the "plander. Assume before subscription that time would be granted them for the payment of the amount taken, that they enabled to realize before they we tion. Mr. Secretary Walker's character is of course above suspicion; but his virtues, comprehensive and voluminous though they be, will

hardly shield the characters of an his pees, pos-teges and partisans.

The Telegraph will have communicated the fact that in the House, to day, a resolution passed calling on the President for copies of Gen Scott's corres-pondence with the War Department. It was adopted with but little apparent opposition. The Loco-Focos were taken by surprise and did not know how to act. Mr. Houston of Alabama, one of the Loco-Foco triumvirate in the House,—and a politician of no little shrewdness.—was seen to onit the House rather suddenly after his vote was quit the House rather suddenly after his vote was given in facor of the resolution. He was absent about an hour, and on his return moved a reconsidration of the vote. Some, perhaps uncharitable, consultation with the temporary occupant thereof. Hence his motion to reconsider. But this is only

Gen. Scott's friends are apprehensive that the publication of the correspondence called for will add nothing to his reputation. No greater contrast could be presented.—say those who seem to know—than between his letters and Taylon's—and —than between his letters and TAYLOK'S,—and
many go so far as to assert that the tone and lan
guage of his communications justify, as they certainly have provoked the resentment of the Secretary of War. However, to use the popular
phrase,) "the public is requested to suspend its
opinion," till all the facts in the case are revealed.

The Loco Focus had even a more bitter pill to

correspondence. It was the adoption of a resolution thanking Gens. Taylor and Scott for their brilliant military achievements. They did not wish to vote the resolution, and did not dare to vote against it. They heatlated a long time between the contrary sentiments, but finally their fears prevailed over their aversions, and they went unanimously for the resolution—and this in direct and painful presence of the fact that one of the Generals was now suspended from his command by the hostile action of their own Administration, and the other had just dealt in open House a severe, though subdued, martyrdom with much appearance of resignation and fortitude.

By the way, it is rumored, -and on good authority withal—that we have not yet the letter of Tay-ton's which fluttered the Volsces so much on its reception. There is one, it is said, in possession of Mr. Secretary Marcy, much more pungent, more sarcastic, more indignant, though not the less re-fined in expression, or admirable in conception.— This the Secretary probably thinks might do injury to the public service, if published—and from pru-dential and patriotic motives therefore suppresses But the end is not yet-there is some fun

yet in reserve.

Mr. HUNTER of Va. made a good speech in the Senate to day. He sapported with respectable ability the positions established by Mr. Calbour, whose ardent proselyte and devoted friend he is known to be. His vote may be reckoned as against the Ten Regiments bill, and sids to place in jeopardy this darling measure of the Administration. It is now held doubtful if it pass even the Senate. The discussion so far carried on and still a significant prospection renders extremely probin vigorous prosecution renders extremely prob-lematical the fate of the measure.

Of course, Mr. HUNTER's adoption of the Caro-

lins policy will be held a secession from Loco Foco-ism, and he will be denounced in consequence. A Loco-Foco Senator to day, in reply to some one who taked him what Hustrin had said, replied.— Oh, he has given up his country and gone over to Calhoun-ism." This will be the prevailing sentiment of the Peace Prospects-The Boundary-River and

in the rumors. We shall soon know something more on this subject. Of course nobody here pretends to have any faith in the assertions of the Administration.

If ever we get at the bottom of the difficulties between our officers in Mexico, it will form a curious chapter in Loco-Foco history. It is said that when Tater went on to Mexico, he was commanded to consult Pillow when he got into doubt -This of course led to a quarrel between Scott and TRIST. TRIST, however, soon found out what Pil.
Low was, or what he was not and he then consulted Scott. Pillow, it is said, complained of this to the Administration privately, and this led to the

recall of Trist and the superseding of Scott!

The report is that after ail, we do not get up to
the Rio Grande. That the desert between the Nucces and del Norte is to be the boundary. Pots will hardly be willing to give up the Rio Grande, though we never had any right to the left bank of though we have that any right to the left bank of that rive any more than we have to the left bank of the St Lawrence. If Mexico was only England, Loco Pocoism would drop that claim through fear, like a hot potato. But as Mexico is weak Potawill probably be valiant. How profound is the contempt which every honorable man most have for such diplomacy! The Pota motto is "Show your beels to the strong, and your fists so the weak." Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT, a day or two since, re- de

ported three bills from the Committee on Commerce, which will force Polk to define his position nore clearly on the policy of River, and Harbor Improvements. The friends of the Administration say to the friends of the Mississippi River Improvement that a River bill would pass only that Lake Harbor Improvements are attached to it and kill it. To the friends of Lake Harbor Improvements they say that a Lake Harbor bill would pass, only River appropriations are attached to it. The Committee caped

on Commerce therefore have reported a bill for Improving the Mississippi River, another for the im-provement of Buffalo Harbor, and a third for Gene-ral River and Lake Improvements. This will test

the those thoroughly. Allowether the same proposed to be appropriated is about the same as that of the River and Harbor bill of last Session. I hear it insingated that Mr. Cass attempted to make the Senate Reporter alter his (Mr. C.'s) answers in reply to questions put a day or two since by Mr. BELL. It is said that Mr. Cass made far ther inquiries at the White House, and found that the had answered wrong. In place of making the correction in open Senate, he attempted to do it secretly by trying to alter the record. The story is that the Reporter refused, as he ought to do. Capt. RYSDERS is among the notables now here

Capt. Hysders is among the notatives now here. He is probably looking after Polk's interests.

Mr. Lover gives the first of his Irish Evenings in Cartyr's Saloon to-morrow night. He gives two or three this week. Next week Joseph Burker, the distinguished violinist, whose character is as admirable as his genius is exalted, gives two entertainments here, assisted by Hoffman and others.

Among the recent arrivals here I notice that of Capt ElDREDGE, of the packet-ship Roscius—as gallant a captain and as clever a fellow as ever commanded a Liverpool packet. RICHELIEU.

The Electric Telegraph.

It is perhaps not generally known here that in Great Britain telegraphing by lightning is a close monopoly, held by a company under a patent which expires in 1852. The telegraph office in London is opposite the Bank of England, and charges \$24 for sending a message of ten lines to Liverpool, ten

The telegraph lines erected by Mr. O'Reilly in this country, have sought exclusive favors neither from the State nor Federal Legislatures-all they ask is equal rights to all-protection to ingenious patentees-justice to active and energetic and contractors-and the road to be opened to all for free and honorable competition, under an equitable general Telegraph Law in each State.

Some States (our own for instance,) have granted facilities for setting up a certain mode of tolegraphing, erroneously supposing that that mode slone could be employed. Is it not remarkable that in this State they continue to refuse to enact a bill to do for all modes what they were so willing to do for only one? The last House of Assembly was favorable, but ten more votes were required to carry

Houses and Buoys was passed.

A bill was reported from the Senate to extend the existing Pension Laws, to the Ordnance department. It was referred.

A bill from the Senate to appoint an examining the measure. This House has done nothing, as yet, in the matter. We understand that Mr. O'Reilly has extended the time for competition for the \$300 premium be offers for the best essay on the progress of Electric Science with reference to Telegraphic Invention, to May next. We perceive by Western papers that Mr.

O'Reilly expects to send the lightning to Fort Leavenworth beyond the bounds of organized Government, by the 4th of July next, and speedily to New Orleans Only think of it! Shooting up to the Upper Lakes-down to the Gulf of Mexicowestward to the Pacific! "I do wonder what lob he will next be at !" said Amos Kendall of O'Reilly in the Louisville Journal. Tis hard to tell, very. The St. Louis Daily Union appears, with others. hardly shield the characters of all his pets, pro to doubt the validity of Morse's patent, and remarks that "the patentees may yet have a chance of defending it." St. Louis is not the only quarter which doubts of this sort prevail. It was on account of having invented nothing-as was asserted -that Mr. Morse was refused a patent by Lord Campbell, when in London.

> Meeting of the Irish Repeal Confederation. A meeting of the Irish Repeal Confederation was hold at the Shoksfeare Hotel last evening, and was attended by a large audience including many ladies. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. Tuomas HAYRE, and, on motion, RICHARD WALSH, Esq. was atpointed Chairman. Letters were read in response to in an excuest sympathy with every impulse looking to the good of freight. After the reading was concluded "Hail Columbia" was performed by the Father Mathew Tem-perance Eand. Mr. John L. O'Sullivan was then intro-

> perance Band. Mr. John L. O'SULLIVAN was then intro-duced to the andience.
>
> Mr. O'S would not appear if flowers speeches were what Ireland needed. But if they were the thing, Ireland should be the most flourishing nation of the earth. But she had four ans and Guattains and now it was time to try Young Irelandish. So dreafful a disease as that with which Ireland was affected could not be cured by a most force cluster. In his colubian, it resulted a surgical with which Ireland was affected could not be cured by a moral face blaster. In the optimist, it required a surgical aperation (Appliance) The great bindrance in the way of Repeal was the discontines among Irishmen. If they could be instead, the isamper would soon discover that wooden walls were not so powerful as had been supposed, (Cheers) Mr. O's, then went on to propose an organization into Ward Chubs, of our more than 100 persons which is a minimaterized with great severity on the recommenders of the Irish Members of Parliament, and concluded urging the audience to tak a noble stand in favor of e great object they had at heart. He was warmly ap-

planded at the close.

Another tune was then played by the band, and saveral gentlemen came forward, and were enrolled as members of

Solution. Unfortunately, said Mr. O'Rotrage, it requires no very vivid imagination to depict the sufferings of the peope of Ireland. The evidences were too palpable and too well known for any one to overlook them. The cause of Repeal had been resigned by its noble-hearted triends in New-York when they saw only discomfiture before them. Mr. O'R, then argued at length and with much skill in regart to the injustice of an opinion entertained in this country that the Irish were not capable of self-government. The weaknesses that Irishmen had at various times exhibited were not their fault. They should hold the infernal British Government accountable for it; and they would yet have it in their power to take satisfaction for the long arrears of vergeance which ares of tyramy had accumulated. (Loud and vehement cheering.) The speaker concluded with the expression of a resolution to stand by the cause 'till the last, which was received with equal enthusiasm. said Mr. O'morage it requires third reading

ual enthusiasm.

An Address from the Confederation to the Repeal Conequal enthusiasm.

An Address from the Confederation to the Repeal Confederation of Dublin was then road. It was an impassioned document, fail of sympathy in the principles and aims of the Young ireland party, and of otter indignation system the Irish Members of Parliament and the new Overcion bull. The evils of the families were actificated to Landordson and to a deep-laid plot to exterminate the Irish people by starvation and expatitation. On the restitution of the Soil of Ireland to ner people the address dwalf as the great and valuable feature of Repeal.

Mr. M. T. O'CONNOS then took the floor and in a speech explained the advantages which ireland would curive from Repeal. It Repeal should merely restore to Ireland the Parliament she had before the Union, it would be merely an exchange of one set of tyrants for another. Any policy based upon an English foundation would be soore than worthless. The Irish people must have the Irish soil back scain. (Loud cheers) Every man born into the world had a right to a fouthord on the soil of the world.

Of the Coercion bill, Mr. O'CONNOS spake with great because. It a lamily of children were found on the high

of the Coercion bill, Mr. O'Connon spoke with great Peace Prospects—The Boundary—River and Harbor Improvements—Gen. Cass. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington Mexico.

We have still considerable talk of the Peace propositions from Mexico. The Editor of the Cancinnati Inquirer, now in Mexico, writes that a messenger had departed from Mexico for Washing ton, with a treaty. The last news from New-Orleans is of the same import. The organs of the Executive continue to deny that there is any truth in the runners. We shall soon know a constitute of their restricts and the content of their restricts and the content of the Cancinnation of the Carried Mexico for Washing ton, with a treaty. The last news from New-Orleans is of the same import. The organs of the Executive continue to deny that there is any truth in the runners. We shall soon know apparatus of their native country, and tell then there has declared in favor of a tenant rapit, and the Clergy of the country were with them; and it was for Irichman on this side of the Atlantic to second the mr-ement.
The speaker then urged the authence to come for and and
join the Confederation, and declare that they were reacy
to not in behalf of the liberation of Ireland. Of physical
and moral force he also spoke, to the purpose that they
former was much more real and effective than the latter.
At the conclusion of Mr. O'Convok's peech, thrue
cheers were given for him, after which the address was
adepted by acciamation.
The second resolution was read by Mr. E. O'Sculivan,
and received with enthusiason. Mr. O'S. followed the
reading with a speech in support of the resolution, which
was interrupted by frequent should of applance. He was
entirely in favor in physical force, and the regeneration of
Ireland by means of rebellion against the power of England.
The third resolution was resided to Mr. E. O'S.

Solutions: Esselved, That we view with horror the destitute condi-Assocred. That we view with hieron the destitute condition of the firsh people, whether brought shout by a viction social system, or by misgiveriment, and that as chitzens of this republic we deeply sympatitize with them, and will use every means in our power to aid and assist them to regale their rights.

Assocred, That while we think that moved force should be resorted to be all movements for the regeneration of machine, yet, we believe that the sacred right to resort to the sword about not be desired to a people to sid them in regulating liberties of which they have been unjustify destrived.

deprived.

Resolved, That we regard the lead-ention of the British Ouvernment to the walfare of the Irish people, and the recent passage of the Codecion bill by the British Parliament, as showing clearly that Parliament has no regard whitever for the liberties of the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That in our opinion a proper antention to the relations extends between the landsords and tenantry of Ireland would have done much more to hving quietness and happiness in the houses and hearths of the Irish people than the presage of any act or measure codecive in its provisions.

James Bush, a notorious highway robber, es-

XXXth CONGRESS First Session. By Telegraph to The Tribune.

SENATE,....Washington, Feb. 8, 1848,
A message was announced from the House. It
communicated the vote of thanks passed yesterday
in Generals Taylor and Scott. Senator Yulez
uggested that the officers of the Navy should be
acluded, and moved that the resolution be referred

Mr. Maseum proposed a separate resolution of thanks to the officers of the Navy and hoped it ld pass immediately

Mr. Nr.Es thought that all were agreed upon the propriety of some definite expression of opinion, shatever difference might exist in relation to the rm and scope of the resolutions.

The motion to refer them to the Committee, to

report complete, was adopted.

The Ten Regiments bill was then taken up.
Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in opposition

to the bill.

He referred to the President's Messages, and argued that the war was not prosecuted now for the accomplishment of the objects laid down in the act of 13th May, 1846, recognizing the existence of the war and providing for carrying it on.

Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Niles, who addressed the Senate in sup-

et of the bill. Mr. Cass intimated that he would, to-morrow, introduce a resolution providing for evening session until the bill is disposed of. The debate had b unusually protracted, and prompt action having be-come necessary to sustain the moor and interests of the country, he would be compelled to urge the holding of evening sessions.

Mr. Berries was strongly opposed to the course suggested by Mr. Cass. The measure was too important and involved so many questions nected with the welfare of this country and h cted with the welfare of this country and Mexi-that he must object to pressing it through with-mature deliberation. He could not see the ty of pressing this important measure. Ad-

journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL of Pennsylvania, reported a resolution to give the widows of decased members of Congress the sum usually allowed by the House for the burial expenses of a member.

Mr. ATKISSON of Virginia. opposed it. Even if
he were alone in his opposition to it, he declared

It was finally referred: Ayes 79; Noes 64.
A bill to change the location of certain I Houses and Booys was passed.
A bill was reported for

with assistants at \$1.400, was taken up. A motion was made to refer it to the Committee of Ways and PETTIT of Indiana, opposed the reference He said that at present six months time is lost be

fore the pateotee can have this claims considered. He was in favor of adequate salaries, to men of talent, in a department of the government so intimately connected with the progress of science and art, and the development of the resources of the whole Union.

At present, he said, there is a surplus of \$20. 000 a year paid into the National Treasury from the Patent Office. All this money comes out of the pockets of the inventors or patentees. One dollar of the proposed additional expense need not come out of the Treasury. It will be paid by inventors, for whose benefit the increase of officers is required.

Mr. Hitt of Tenn. while he concurred with M ppointment of the proposed officers-was commissioner of Patents? Also, he wanted to now how the revenue of the Patent Office was appropriated?
The Luan bill, authorizing the Government to-

w \$18,500,000 to meet the expenses of the rar, was then taken up.

The question before the House was an amend nent to substitute \$16,000,000 for \$18 50

Mr. Vistor of Onio, spoke at great length on as fiscal regulations of the Government. Mr. Licor of Maryland, followed in support of the bill. Adjourne NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

EVENING REPORT.

SENATE ... ALBANT, Tuesday, Feb. 8-7 P. M. The Hudson River Railroad bill passed.
The Senate went into Executive business.
The General Manufacturing bill was farther de-

sated, and then referred to a Select Committee to General Quitnas was then introduced to the

Senate by the Committee, and the usual courtesies were interchanged. Gen. QUITMAN then retired in company with the Committee, to wait on the Assembly.

Notices of bills, by Mr FULLER, in relation to the funds in possession of the Court of Appeals; also for the safe keeping and disbursement of moneys

By Mr Fox, for the better security of Mechanics Progress was made in Committee on the bill to amend the act organizing the State Lunatic Asy-

A bill was introduced by Mr. AYRAULT in relation to Banking, which passed in Committee and was ordered to a third reading.

The bill relative to the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, went through Committee and was or-

dered to a third reading Adjourned ASSEMBLY.

Also the bill to reduce the capital of the Equitable Insurance Company.

Gen. QUITMAN then appeared in the House.
He was received by the Speaker, on behalf of the
House. Gen. QUITMAN replied, and was conduct
ed to a chair beside the Speaker.
He available in the Borna during the debate on

ed to a chair beside the Speaker.

He remained in the House during the debate on a resolution of Mr. Raymond with regard to French Spoliations prior to 1800.

QUITMAN, attended by the Committee. took his departure, and the House adjourned

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF GOV. SHUNK .- The Evening Buildin has a Telegraphic dispatch from Harris burg, at 1 P. M. yesterday, which says: I learn this merning that Gov. Shunk is dangerously ill, and his friends cureriain the most serious apprehen-sions.

sions.

Both Houses have passed the act authorizing a temporary lean of \$160,000. The House passed the acts incorporating the Ocean Telegraph Company, and for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADFIPRIA, Feb. 8, 1848.

PHILADFIFFIA, Feb. 8, 1848,
Thomas Pennington is the person who committed
be forgeries to which I have before referred. He has
sen arrested, but has not yet had a hearing. He borowed endorsements to his own notes, and was very libral in paying of all his debts.

rowed endorsements to his own notes, and was very liberal in paying off all his debts.

Hon, Henry King, a brother of the valuable Representative from Georgia, and formerly a member of Congress from the old Schuyikili and Lehiph District, bas been selected as the Whig Delegate to the National Convention for the Vith Pennsylvania District.

Cotton is inactive and prices unsettled. 1,700 bbla Western Flour sold at \$ 75. Sales Corn Meal at 2 50 and very firm. Nothing doing in Wheat. Sales 5,000 mesh Yellow Corn at \$1 cts, weight. Sales 200 hhis New-Orients Sugar at 44 to 54; Molasses. 27; Whisky dull at 25 cts. No movement in Provisions.

Stocks are still up and firm.

First Bernal and lefter—25,000 Penns 5s, (lots) 775; 2,000 do, cash. 774; 3,000 as 5, 725; 2,000 Schuyl Navg 6s, 58, 424; 1,000 Lenich 6s, 57; 200 Motris, 115 200 Penns 5s, 74; 1,600 U Sch. 51, 201 Schuyl Navg 6s, 58, 424; 1,000 Lenich 6s, 57; 200 Motris, 115 200 Penns 5s, 74; 1,600 U Sch. 51, 201 Schuyl Navg 6s, 58, 424; 1,000 Lenich 6s, 57; 200 Motris, 115 200 Penns 5s, 74; 1,600 U Sch. 51, 201 Schuyl Navg 6s, 58, 424; 1,000 Lenich 6s, 57; 200 Motris, 115 200 V Court Cou

1.24) and Sourd and After-1,500 U S 6e, 36, 45, 30; 10 Ky 5t; 5,000 Schoy/kill Nav. 6s, 5a, 43; 117 Penn 5a, 75; em Cop. 6; 1,000 Wilmington 6a, 77; 100 Girard 104;

MR. RUSH IN PARIS -The Paris correspondent f the Boston Atlas thus describes some of the embarrassments to which our Minister in that capital is subjected:

ments to which our Minister in that capital is subjected:

"Mr. Rush seems quietly settled at his lodgings. As he speaks no French, he is necessarily a cypher here. A recent incident must have tangit him a lesson. Being invited to a ceremonious dinner, he was requested to conduct a certain lady to the table. He gave her his arm, and they proceeded to their places. Being seated, she addressed him to French. His Excellency bowed, but said nothing. The lady again addressed him. The Minister grew red in the face, but was silent. Again the lady spoke, but the Ambassador was dumb. At last things came to extremity, and our Minister excisimed, "Madame, I no parks Fruscots." cons."

Is it not sirange that our Government should send here a Minister Pienipotentiary and Envoy Extraordisary, who cannot speak the language of the court and the country to which he is dispainted? It is a curious fact that among all the Ambassadors at the Court of the Twilleries,

there are but two who cannot speak the French language these are the Turkish Envoy and the Minister of the Uni ted States. Is it well-is it wise-that in this focal point erament in Europe, and at the same time in contrast to | Coat \$5.-White-ash Nat Coal \$5; Red-s FIRE AT FRANKFORT .- The house and barn of

FATAL ACCIDENT.-A little boy named John Great, whose parents reside at the north part of the dig, was chosen instantly killed or Saturday, by the falling of snow upon him from the roof of a house near that of his count to wholesale purchasers. See advertisement on rather.

[Boston Atlas.]

CITY ITEMS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES-COINS.-We see ! andbill on the walls of the City, to the effect that the Mayor has given permission for the holding of a meeting next Sunday forenoon, relative to the deceptions practiced by the present modes of weighing and reckoning small change, and affirming that great frauds are committed, by which the poorer classes among us are continual sur terers. We know nothing as to the allegal permission, but is not Sunday a had day for such a purpose? Would not a petition to both branches of the Common Cod special Committee of Inquiry he better ? It is the duty of the Common Council to endeavor to insure the sale of wholesome provisions, and none other, and to take especial care that false standards or deceitful balances, or weights, are not used within the City limits. Why not offer evidence to a Committee that there are such evils as

Remember Mr. BoyLE's Lecture on Phonography this evening at the Rutger Female Institute. xpect there will be some sport on the occasion, as Mr. year's practice in reporting-to challenge any Reporter he City to a trial of speed in writing from dictation. As ree tickets to the Lecture have been tendered to all the Reporters in the City, many of them will, we doubt not, be present; but whether or not any of them will accept Mr. Dyer's challenge remains to be seen.

We call the attention of our readers to an entertainment in Elecution, to be given next Friday even-ing at the Marion Rooms.

Musical.-The Apolloneans will be in this City next week, to gratify their friends concertorially.

Capt. ELY PERRY, of the Fifth Ward Police. sted on Monday of Ship Fever, contracted in the discharge of his duties. He was 36 years of age, an active, canabi and faithful officer, and his death is widely lamented.

GOLD PENS .- We would say to all who wish to get a good pen and case at a low price, to call on our friends, Messrs. John W. Greaton & Co. 71 Cedar-st whose pens possess an elasticity, durability and finish seldom equaled. MURDEROUS ASSAULT .- A colored woman by the

mer of Ninth-st, and Sixth-avenue, yesterday preferred complaint against an exchange-broke in Broadway by the name of Warren, for seiling him policy-tickets of Defaware lattery on the 2nd, 5th, 7th and 8th insta-RCN OVER .- An aged female by the name of

formma Weaver, was run over by a stage in the Bowery, rout's o'clock on Monday evening, and one of her legs bereby severely fra tirted. She was conveyed to her lace of residence by officers Kelly & Weed. FORCINE EXTRY, &c .- John Tryon yesterds;

ed a complaint against Issae Buris, Warren Dra-seph Cushing and Wm. Cushing, for having on the t. firefoldy entered the Bowery Amphibeatre, 37 y, and took possession of the same, the complainant essee of the premises at the time of the en SPECIAL SESSIONS - Robert Odell was adjudged

-Penitentiary 60 days. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS -George Wa

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS—GOOFE WE take was put on trial for an assault and battery committee upon the person of Officer Crosset, while in the discharg of his duty. The jury, without leaving their sests, form the accused guilty, and the Court sectenced him to the Pententniary for St. months; George West and Wis Matthews, indicted for grand larcenty; Nicholas Schiz Samuel Williams and John McJowan indicted for assault and battery, and Recording a discordary house, and and battery, and keeping a disorderly house, no The accused proved a previous good character, and the lary, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdiet of no guitty. The Court then adjourned. Parice -- A young man of genteel appearance

FOLICE.—A young man of genteel appearance, who gave his name as Wm. Smith, was arrested last evering on a charge of having stolen a diamond pin worth Sa5 from the store of Eurid & Scudder, No. 7 Mandan-lane, and a diamond ring valued at \$70 from the store of Mr. Palmer, No. 10 Cortland-st. It appears that the accured has visited a number of stores, and purchased articles of triling or a number at stores, and purchased articles of triffing value and when a favorable opportunity presented likely has helped himself to more costly articles. Officer Malone of the Second Ward, secured the aid of officers Bowyer and Bloom attachés of the Chief's Office, who succeeded in finding their taxin and lodging him in safe quarters. Those who have suffered by the operations of the light-ingered gentry, with "Tither the ends of justice by giving information to the Chief of Police.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The bill to empower Supervisors of any County to restore the distinction between Town and County Poor passed in Committee, and was ordered to a ment the members of this Convention assembled at the semmon Council room, this evening, President DIKEMAN The minutes of the last meeting baving been read and

> approved, the Convention went into a Committee of the noise, and took up for consideration the second part of Report of the Committee on the City Corporation, Mr. athony taking the chair. The following sections were opted, viz:

> adopted, vix:
>
> "It will be requisite for the Corporation to ask for power to regulate or prohibit the flying of kites or any ammement which may endanger any person on the side-waiks and in the streets of the city, and to regulate and prohibit waimming and bathing in the waters within the city, or bounding the same."
> To suppress disorderly houses, houses of ill fame, saming tables, and sike to suppress and restrain ball alleys, the playing of cards or any game of chance, in places, where liquor is sold to be drank on the premises, and to destroy all implements of every description employed in sambitor.

smbling."
"To regulate or prohibit the exhibition of showmen or

To regulate or product use exhibitions of a democratism gluffuence."
"To prohibit horse racing and immoderate driving."
"To regulate the keeping and reasporting of guppowder, and to regulate the use and deposition of combusticies, and dangerous materials, including the use of candles and light, in bares and stables where such use may be dangerous."
"To nurchuse land for public bursing grounds, to regulate the

cles and light, in barns and stables where such use may be dancerous?

"To purchase land for public burying grounds, to requisite the burial of the dead, to require returns of bills of mortality, and also to impose any reasonable penalties on physicians and others that may be require to secure the due execution of the law, and also establish such regulations for conveying the desse from the City of New-York to the Greenwood Cemetery and other piaces, as the health of the city may require."

The Committee then took up for reconsideration the clief seed in relating to the lawing cost and widening of third seed in relating to the laying out and widening of streets and squares. After considerable discussion it was

ricken out.
The Committee then rose, reported progress and asked

COUNTY COURT-Before Judge Rockwell.-Wm Cook vs. Wos. A. Cary.—This was an action brought to re cover for services rendered as a cartman in carryin building materials. Verdict for the defendant in the sun c \$13 36 -B. W. Stilwell for plaintiff; S. B. Lewis for POLICE -Wm. Bently was arrested by officer

Smith on a charge of steading 4 pieces of mostin, valued at \$10, from the store of Miner & Fowner, 275 Finton at. He plead rottly, and was remanded for sentence. — Young was streeted by Officer Smith, on a charge of knocking fewn Mr. Charles Rebinson with a chair, and serious injuring him. He was held to answer.

Uneiness Notices. THE "RICHELIED" GOLD PEN Is now universally report

ranted and may be returned whenever they do not suit or if the points come off a new one will be given withou charge. They are sold only by B. E. Warson & Co. 4 William-st. one door below Wall-st. and J. Y. Savage, 32 Fulton-st. Gold Peas and Gold and Silver Coses of every description at wholesale and retail. Gold Pens at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50. Gold Pens repaired or exchanged. GOLD PENS.-The friends of the firm of JOHN W. GREA-

TON & Co., and the public generally, are hereby informed that the said firm has not removed, but still continue at 7 rejected pens from their establishment, to make way for a large assortment of their new and improved gold pens and cases, which they are selling at lower prices than oth ers are asking for their rejected pens and track. Citizens and strangers will find that they can get

boots and shoes the cheapest of Jones, 4 Annet, near the Museum. N. B.-Do not purchase before you give him a call.

acreeued and delivered from the yard, corner Teath-ave noe and Twenty-sixth-st.—Coal by the cargo. Sife: Col. Robert Treat, of Fronkfort Mills, Mc. were destroyed by fire on the evening of the Stat at. A valuable horse, two cows, and hogs, ten or twelve toes of hay, &c. and nearly all the farmiure of the horse were burned. The children were saved with some deficulty. Loss \$3,000—linearing \$700. Rheumatism, Dyspepsis, and all nervous diseases are speedily eradicated by its use. Pamphlets gratis. PhilaNew Publications.

TRE MEXICAN WAR: A History of its Origio, and a betailed Account of the Victories which terminated a the Surrender of the Capital. By Envand D. Manfritz, Eq. A. S. Barnes & Co. Naw-York. A host of writers have taken advantage of the general interest excited by the events of the existing War and the adventures of army life in Mexico. The preteems with volumes of all sizes and qualities, detailing the experience of ambitious young officers, who are desired of obtaining in this way the glory they failed to secure or the battle-field. A clear, comprehensive and manly history of the war, however, is needed; and we are gist to find this desideratum supplied by Mr. Manafield's work. It is not properly the province of the writer of a boo which is designed as a reference, and a source of reliable information, to discuss at length the moral bearing of th the handbill asserts, before holding Sunday meetings? ry to a faithful description, the historian is not expects to be silent. In relating the circumstances which care

lose sight of the impartial judgment which it was his dut Dyes has authorized us-although he has not had quite a to preserve. Throughout the work he has timited h to a plain, concise statement of facts, embodying in h narrative the official dispatches of the American and Mer tean Generals, and all other documents necessary to see plete description of the occurrences. The book is fligstra ed by several maps and engravings, and terminates with the occupation of the City of Mexico by the American av my. In presenting, at the conclusion, a vivid picture he position of affairs, the author gives utterance to following language : "Three centuries since, these warrior nations had led their homes beyond the wide Atlantic. Two thousand miles from each other, they had planted the seats of their empire; and now, as if fime in the moral world had conmorta commer. The receive in the heavens, and long made pray of the week tenants of the air, their dirac have been enlarged till they cross each other. They shrink! They therefore Eagle bears the Valter to the earth, and screams forth through the clouds his trusphant song. Has the beld bird received no wound? Has no blood tinged the feather of his wing? Is there he served in we of life from the pertains of his heart? Will be continue to book with unblenched eve, ou the bleshe givents

the natest action of the United States, while he does n

ALLOPATHY, HARNEMANNISM AND RATIONAL HOMOS PATRY: By A. C. BRCKER, M. D. 311 Broadway. 1848. It is soldon that medical writings can advantage

ously receive the criticism of the daily press; and to general we are content to leave them for the discussion of ever, is worthy the attention of every reflecting man who desires to come to a satisfactory conclusion in regard to ciples of Esculapius are new ranged. The Essay is compried from the German of Dr. Griessalich, and its theory is equally opposed to the extremes of both schools. The at ther, Dr. Bocker, of No. 3 Eighth-avenue, is, we believe a graduate of the New-York Medical College and has be for many years familiar with the principles of Hahneman ten. He assumes to recognize what is essential in bot systems; and we commend his "Rational Horrowers

Last Generation: By a Citizen of Baltimore-Comp One Part," (12me. pp. 197-Harpers) we have through with considerable interest. It is a story of life; the Federal Metropolis in 1856 T, embediet some graphi sketches of eminent statesmen and forcibly inculcates the THE HORTICULTURIST." edited by A.J. Downing, (monthly at 53 per annum) and " THE CULTIVA Ton " edited by Lorman Trongs, (monthly at \$1 were

SCENES AT WASHINGTON: A Story of th

num.) are published by L. Tucker, Albany, and M II Newman & Co. 199 Broadway. Each is good in its way the Porticulturalist thing the only periodical within a knowledge devoted exclusively to Fruits, while the Call vator is compactly filled with well condensed information RECTED; By SAMUEL GREGORY, A.M. Lecturer on Phys plogy. &c " is a pamphlet of 50 large pages for salety Fowler & Wells, 131 Nassau at. The startling facts ber portance, and we think nineteen of every twenty realer

strate the impropriety, indelicacy, immorality and even peril of the modern substitution of male for female protice must be submitted to where population is so sparse and knowledge so scanty that none other than a male physistance; but in every city, in every village, in every w duty, and the services of men should be required only is cases of extraordinary difficulty and peril-and not only ought to be but will be. We are confident that twent years will suffice to work an entire revolution—or raiser restoration—in this respect, if the facts collected by Mr Gregory can but be brought to the knowledge of the pe lie. To all moralists and mothers we emphatically a

title of a pleasant medies of proce and verse contributed almost imprompts by sundry gentlemen and lade of Bangor in sid of a Fair of the Orphan Asylum of that are. Some of the emays are very good; others so had as still more entertaining; and on the whole the book be rather piquant, especially for those acquainted with pastor; so-so satire (with bad grammar in the fire by a lawyer ex-Governor; labored translations in will Goethe, etc. suffer some; and decidedly the worst of verses (in manner, not meatler) that we ever red Still, with a good deal of 'I-take my-pen-in-hand'

ness, there is much freshness, vigor and genuine hund "THE LOYER'S GIFT" is a prettily bond little book, abounding in flights of sentimental posts where the love-stricken swain may read his own ings without the trouble of thinking. As St. Valente day is fast approaching, we presume the hist will not lorgotten. Graham, (in the Tribune Buildings,) who this book, has also Valentines in the shape of Capid's det turtle-deves, sunbeams, and mounthine, is such sho and various profusion, that no seeker of such works !!

regret having called upon him. "ILLESTRATED FAMILY BIBLE."-The public Gen. Virgue, 26 John-st. has just sent us No. 62 of

"Joseph Cast into the Pit," a very spirited engraving

"THE FLOWERS PERSONIFIED." by Tar Delord, illustrated by Grandville, as Grandville only illustrate, has reached the 15th Number. Its excellent use undiminished. (Fublished by R. Martin.) Great times at the American Museum, to day the Scriptural Statuery is exciting the livelest interest in circles. The subjects are certainly interesting, and truthfoliaces of the representations are unsurpassed one sees them but with pleasure and admiration. By are visible at all hours, day and evening, and at 3 and of circle, P. M. A variety of chaste and summing entertainments take place.

Business Notices.

For the Spring trade of the country, the agent B. Palmer, is only forwarding advert sensects B to most wodely circulated jurnals of the averal sewhore cast m is deared by merchants, manufactors Act office in the Tribune Building. IF A single drop of water containes pumber of

majoule greater than that of all the quadrupeds of face of the earth; and in a single Connellation (Ories) number of new late has been discovered, for exceeding of all the store of Heaven vis-ble to the maxed sys. By yet in all this wast scheme of Creation, at which imperior falters, and all calculation falls, everything has been stored. pointed purpose. Nothing has been made in vain. pointed purpose. Nothing has been made in vain-in the ground are hundreds of roots, surcharged with edial properties, which only require the agency of Si-to reader them available. From this underground trans-of Nature, Saraparilla has been exhumed, and is the of Santor's Sanaparilla his levaluable bygeins pa-tics, have been successfully devaluated. This trans-

of Sandays Samaparilla its invaluable hypeian the have been successfully developed. This preparation is alterative, tondo and antiesptic operation, said expels from the channels of crevitation the unbeitoff ticles which generate Scroftle. Expeliens of the Single street of the Singl ITALIAN MUDICATED SOAR-For effectually removed pimpies, freckles, roughness, sallowness, he from the warranded. Prepared by Dr. Gockaro, 67 Welless door ranoglifone way, where may be had his of Pourire Subtile for eradicating superfloors half, Ruttee for coloring lips and cheeks a deep contacting. His was the first the complexion, Hair Dye, Seasif, Restorative Pomode for translently dyeing gray Tooth Pattee, Extransle. Batchelor's Liquid Built built.

pe of contracts are honorably assured that are the actual qualities of a lie booth of Hair Restorative. If they doubt our wat these highly respectable of these, who have Mr. Geo. Beckett, if Elmai. New-York.

e to look, with unblenched eye, on the birging etc